

V 8515  
1.974

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

MAR 18 1975

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**of the**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**VOCATIONAL**  
**REHABILITATION**  
**DEPARTMENT**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**



**Dill D. Beckman**  
**Commissioner**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**of the**  
**SOUTH CAROLINA**  
**VOCATIONAL**  
**REHABILITATION**  
**DEPARTMENT**

**Fiscal Year 1973-74**



**Dill D. Beckman**  
**Commissioner**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmittal .....	iii
Organizational Structure .....	iv
Board of Directors .....	v
State Office .....	vi
Area Offices and Supervisors .....	vii
History .....	8
Steps to Rehabilitation .....	8
Characteristics of the Rehabilitants .....	9
Disabilities .....	10
Program Areas .....	10
Deaf and Hearing Impaired .....	11
Work Activity Centers .....	12
Disabled Public Offenders .....	12
Beneficiary Rehabilitation Program (Trust Fund) .....	13
Public School and Youth Programs .....	14
Alcohol and Drug Program .....	15
Epilepsy .....	16
Disability Determination Division .....	16
Rehabilitation Workshops and Facilities .....	17
The Cost of Rehabilitation .....	19
Earnings and Occupations of the Rehabilitants .....	19
Annual Expense .....	20
Follow-Up Survey of Rehabilitants .....	21
Publications by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department .....	21

### LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Honorable John C. West  
Governor of South Carolina  
State House  
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Sir:

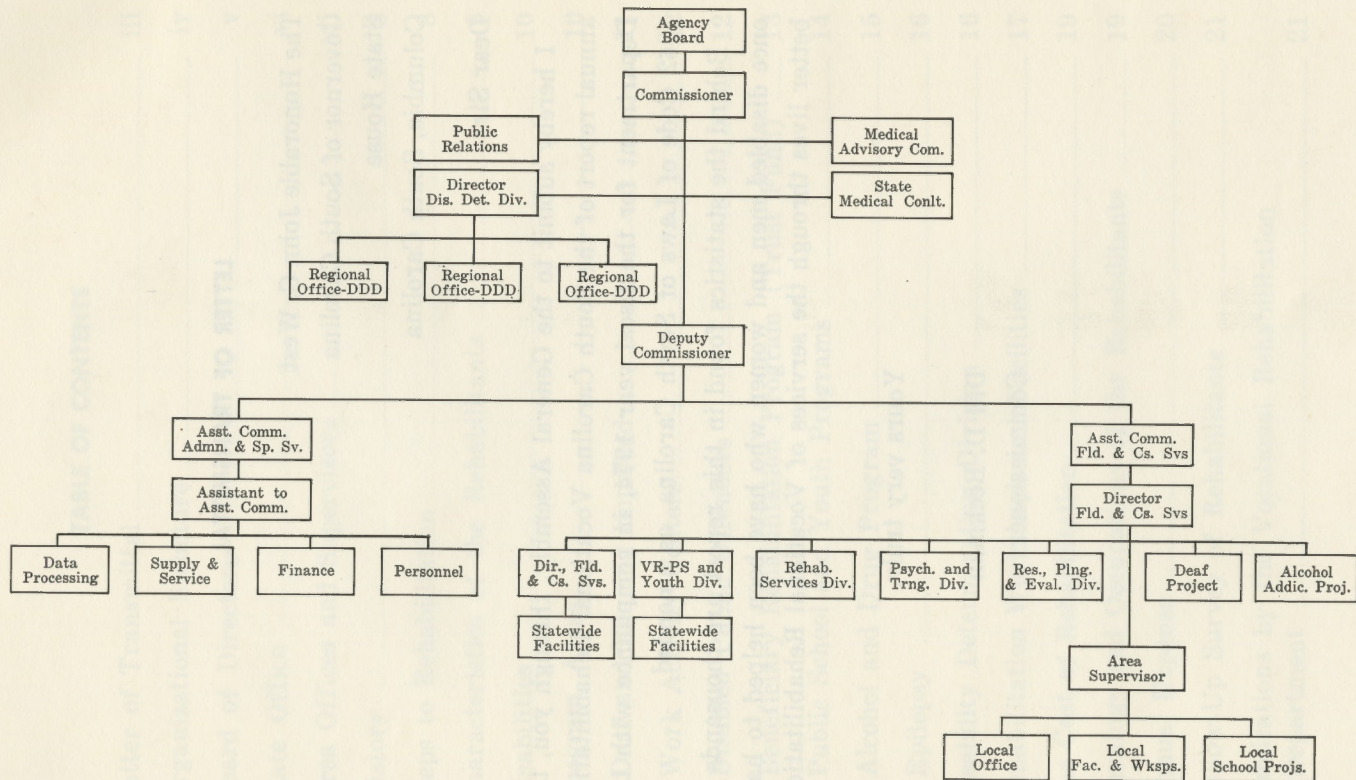
I hereby submit to the General Assembly, through you, the annual report of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department for the fiscal year 1974, in compliance with the 1962 Code of Laws of South Carolina, as amended.

Behind the statistics found in this report are thousands of once disabled men and women who have been helped to have better lives through the services of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Yours very truly,

Dill D. Beckman  
Commissioner





## **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**E. Roy Stone, Jr., Greenville, Chairman**

**Dr. H. L. Laffitte, Allendale, Vice Chairman**

**Dill D. Beckman, Columbia, Secretary**

**Dr. T. James Bell, Jr., Hartsville**

**Ernest H. Carroll, Rock Hill**

**Harry W. Findley, Anderson**

**Daniel E. Martin, Charleston**

**John A. Montgomery, Columbia**

**Dr. W. L. Byerly, Sr., Hartsville, Member Emeritus**



## STATE OFFICE

Dr. Dill D. Beckman .....Commissioner

Joe S. Dusenbury .....Deputy Commissioner

T. E. Ringer, Jr. ....Asst. Commissioner, Administration  
and Special Services

Dr. Robert E. Brabham, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner

Dr. Charles S. Chandler .....Supervisor, Planning and Research

George L. Cleckler .....Supervisor, Public School and  
Youth Services

C. J. Collins .....Supervisor, Rehabilitation Services

B. J. Marett .....Director, Disability Determination Division

James McClary .....Supervisor, Workshops and Facilities

Dr. Ben Miller .....Medical Consultant

Allen T. Gantt .....Personnel Director

Edward H. McMillion .....Departmental Training Coordinator

Lyn D. Johnson .....Public Information Specialist

## AREA OFFICES AND SUPERVISORS

Raymond Mizell .....407 Hayne Avenue, S. W., Aiken

Robert Pettigrew .....1103 North Fant Street, Anderson

W. B. Creel .....34 George Street, Charleston

Ronald W. Parker .....100 Main Street, Columbia

John C. Winn .....203 Laurel Street, Conway

H. B. Powell, Jr. ....1550 West Evans Street, Florence

.....102 Screven, Georgetown

O. D. Parker .....Academy Building, 2 Hampton Av., Greenville

W. H. Turnley .....109 Oak Ave., Greenwood

W. J. Chapman .....328 S. Fifth Street, Hartsville

John Lybrand .....396 St. Paul Street, N. E., Orangeburg

George McGill .....756 Cherry Road, Rock Hill

C. M. Isetts .....864 N. Church Street, Spartanburg

A. L. Caughman .....City-County Office Building, Sumter

William Rogers .....Hiers Professional Center, Walterboro



## HISTORY

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department has placed 120,071, disabled people in gainful employment since the beginning of the rehabilitation program in South Carolina.

The vocational rehabilitation program started in South Carolina in 1927 as a division of the South Carolina Department of Education, with one full-time and two part-time employees. It was not until 1957 that the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department was established as a separate state agency.

Since 1964, the Department has experienced unparalleled growth, with an increase in the number of rehabilitants from 3,263 in 1964 to 13,093 in 1974. This brings the total number of rehabilitants of Vocational Rehabilitation to 120,071 since its beginning.

The department has grown to nearly 1,000 employees with 15 area offices and eight satellite offices to serve the clients in all locations of the state. Workshop and evaluation centers are also located within other state institutions, as well as near area offices. Mobile evaluation units provide services to handicapped persons living in rural areas of South Carolina. Services have been improved by setting up specialized facilities in cooperation with public and private groups and organizations. Coordinated services in special facilities are considered to be one of the main keys to enabling thousands of severely disabled to be released from economic imprisonment.

South Carolina ranked first in the nation in the number of rehabilitants per 10,000 disabled population in 1974, having placed 707 per 10,000 disabled population, as compared with the national average of 271 per 10,000 disabled population.

## STEPS TO REHABILITATION

There are seven basic steps in the process of rehabilitation, each performing a vital function in changing the client from a burden on society to a useful and productive citizen.

*Diagnostic Services*—Through comprehensive procedures, an evaluation of the client's medical, social, psychological and vocational needs can be determined.

*Counseling and Guidance*—Counseling is a continuous service provided all clients throughout the entire rehabilitation process. The counselor develops, coordinates and integrates services according to the individual needs of his client, his interests and aptitudes and the employment outlook in his community.

*Physical Restoration*—Medical, surgical, dental, or psychiatric treatment and hospitalization are given when needed to restore the disabled person to the best possible physical and mental condition. Many times, the handicap is completely removed by treatment.

*Artificial Appliances*—Limbs, glasses, hearing aids and other kinds of artificial aids are provided when needed. This service is based on financial need.

*Training*—The disabled person has a much better chance of getting a job if he has a work skill; therefore, many disabled are trained or retrained in skills that they can perform despite their physical condition. Necessary maintenance, transportation and supplies are based on financial need.

*Placement*—No client is considered rehabilitated until he is placed in a job suited to his vocational and physical ability . . . this is the goal of all rehabilitation services. For many disabled women the goal is being able to efficiently perform the important task of making a home. Not all clients require all services, but professional counseling, evaluation and guidance are provided ALL clients in order that they may have the opportunity to achieve their maximum potential.

*Follow-Up*—Every client receives follow-up to insure that his rehabilitation is successful and that both he and his employer are satisfied.

#### **CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REHABILITANTS**

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department was successful in rehabilitating 13,093 clients during 1974.

At the time of referral:

82.0% were unemployed

12.5% were in tax supported institutions

66.0% had less than 12th grade education



60.0% were dependent on family and friends for livelihood. Of the 13,093 men and women rehabilitated, 51.7% were male; 54.9% were white, 44.9% Negro.

### DISABILITIES

Rehabilitation of the handicapped has paid off as the disabled become productive. Services provided by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department are extended to persons afflicted with many different types of disabilities.

The 13,093 rehabilitants served by Vocational Rehabilitation in 1974 had these disabilities:

<i>Type of Disability</i>	<i>Number of Rehabilitants</i>
Blood Diseases .....	36
Speech Impairment .....	76
Cancer .....	184
Respiratory Diseases .....	196
Epilepsy and Nervous Disorders .....	202
Absence of Limbs .....	214
Other Disabling Conditions .....	358
Allergy, Endocrine Disorders .....	393
Hearing Impairments .....	453
Heart and Circulatory Conditions .....	632
Visual Impairments .....	653
Genito-Urinary System .....	755
Orthopedic Deformity .....	1,367
Digestive System Disorders .....	1,368
Mental Retardation .....	2,418
Mental Illness .....	3,788

## PROGRAM AREAS

### Deaf and Hearing Impaired

The Vocational Rehabilitation Program for the Deaf and Hearing Disabled has expanded during the past fiscal year to include eight (8) specialty counselors located strategically throughout South Carolina to serve only deaf and hearing disabled caseloads. One of the counselors is congenitally deaf himself, a native South Carolinian and graduate of the South Carolina School for the Deaf and Gallaudet College.

The Adult Deaf Evaluation Facility located on the campus and in cooperation with the South Carolina Opportunity School has operated at maximum level with the hearing impaired population during the first complete year, providing evaluation, adjustment services and placement. Personnel have been trained in manual communication and other important areas of deafness. This staff presently consists of a counselor, evaluator, psychologist, speech therapist, teacher for the deaf, a work adjustment instructor and other support personnel.

During fiscal year 1973-74, clients were primarily referred by physicians, schools for the physically handicapped, artificial appliance companies, educational institutions and other social service related agencies.

Total cases served statewide included:

Deafness, unable to talk .....	226
Deafness, able to talk .....	360
Other hearing impairments .....	1,482
Total cases served .....	2,068

The rehabilitation facility located on the campus and in cooperation with the South Carolina School for the Deaf has increased its personnel and is now providing a full range of Vocational Rehabilitation services.

A continued effort is being made to provide adequate services through the local speech and hearing centers throughout the state. Also, more involvement with the deaf community and their organizations has provided a much improved relationship with the hearing impaired population.



### *Work Activity Centers*

Work Activity Centers have been set up jointly by the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the South Carolina Department of Mental Retardation, in an attempt to provide services to the severely mentally retarded of the state.

The program started with pilot projects in two locations of the state, Rock Hill and Anderson. The centers were set up in Vocational Rehabilitation Facilities in these areas.

Services offered in these projects include evaluation, personal and social adjustment, work adjustment and training. The purpose of the project is to provide the services needed by this group of severely disabled individuals, that they might return to society and earn a livelihood. Because of the severity of their disability, these handicapped people usually require a longer transition period before their employment.

Work activity centers are now located, in addition to the centers in Rock Hill and Anderson, in Greenwood, Orangeburg, Conway, Walterboro. Expansion of the program is planned for the near future in Sumter.

### *Disabled Public Offenders*

Last year the Department served 5,456 public offenders and rehabilitated 1,636. It is now working with the public offender and within institutions and providing evaluation, counseling, placement and follow-up.

The Department recognizes that the current figures represent only a small number of disabled public offenders who are eligible for Vocational Rehabilitation services. Experience suggests that Vocational Rehabilitation become more involved at the pre-sentence and pre-release level. At the pre-sentence level it could become involved with the offender who is not sentenced to one of the correctional institutions. A great number of these people could benefit from Vocational Rehabilitation services.

At present, the Department of Corrections has six work release centers and two pre-release centers. Vocational Rehabilitation should be included within these centers and for

additional follow-up services after the clients leave the institution. Vocational Rehabilitation's involvement would consist of at least one counselor and clerical assistant in each center.

The follow-up program for these clients is presently being carried by nine counselors located in strategic areas in the state, serving primarily the clients who are transferred to them from the institutions. Additional counselors in this area would allow Vocational Rehabilitation to work more with the county prisoners, a group to whom services are not presently being provided.

#### **BENEFICIARY REHABILITATION PROGRAM (Trust Fund)**

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department had made continuous progress in serving the Social Security Disability Beneficiary since the inception of the Trust Fund Program in 1965. Congress amended the Social Security Act at that time by setting up a trust fund which amounted to 1% of all money that was being paid out to disability beneficiaries, to be set aside for 100% allocation to state VR agencies for the purpose of providing services to selected beneficiaries who meet special selection criteria.

The criteria that the Trust Fund Counselor uses are aimed toward the rehabilitation of the selected beneficiary to a level of medical improvement and/or a level of income which would result in the beneficiary no longer being eligible for, and in need of social security disability benefits. The accomplishment of these objectives resulted in Congress increasing Trust Fund Program allocations effective July 1, 1973, to 1½% of benefits paid out. This increase in funds made it possible for South Carolina to add additional counselors, offering full time Trust Fund coverage over the entire state with ten counselors. They work only with the Social Security Disability Beneficiary.

A person is considered eligible for Disability Social Security Benefits if he is found to have a severe impairment which prevents work and which has lasted or is expected to last for 12 months or longer. The beneficiary who is found to meet special Trust Fund Selection Criteria, does not have to meet



economic need requirements to receive Vocational Rehabilitation services provided from Trust Funds. The beneficiary whose disability is permanent and cannot be improved will receive a nine-month trial work period if he is able to find a work situation that is suited for one with limitations imposed by such disability. At the end of the nine months of work, he will be reevaluated by the Disability Determination Division, and a decision will be made concerning his ability to continue work. If it is determined that the beneficiary is able to do substantial gainful work, he will be given three additional months of benefits, or a total of 12 months; then will be terminated.

Should he later become unable to continue employment, immediate resumption of benefits will be provided. These incentives give a beneficiary every opportunity to attempt to return to work no matter how severe the limitations are. If the beneficiary recovers medically the trial work period does not apply.

During fiscal year 1973-74 South Carolina rehabilitated 291 Social Security beneficiaries who met special selection criteria. Previous follow-up studies show that at least 50% of those beneficiaries closed as successfully rehabilitated become terminated from the Social Security rolls as the result of the services provided by the Trust Fund program.

#### **PUBLIC SCHOOL AND YOUTH PROGRAMS**

The South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the State Department of Education and 24 local high school administrative units provided comprehensive programs of service to 7,943 handicapped students of secondary school age during fiscal year 1974. The purpose of the programs is to identify and serve mentally and physically handicapped adolescents who meet the criteria and who have the potential for successful rehabilitation. The Department cooperates with the South Carolina Board of Juvenile Corrections and the Family Courts in developing similar programs.

A large number of handicapped students, including the socially and culturally disadvantaged drop out of school before they reach a training state or employment readiness. The

programs are designed to keep these students in school and reduce the dropout figures, thus reducing the possibility of delinquency in this group. Most of these students could be made into productive citizens.

The Department also cooperates with the Family Court in developing a program of services for juvenile delinquents in nine locations in the state. The services are intended to assist the courts in reducing the number of commitments to the Juvenile Corrections Center.

#### **Vocational Rehabilitation Public School Programs**

Anderson	Dentsville	Kingstree	Rock Hill
Campobello	Dillon	Lancaster	Sumter
Charleston	Fairfield	Lexington	Union
Cherokee	Florence	Newberry	York
Chester	Graniteville	Oconee	
Columbia	Greenwood	Orangeburg	
Conway	Kershaw	Pickens	

#### **Family Court Programs**

Charleston	Spartanburg
Columbia	Beaufort
Florence	Orangeburg
Greenville	Conway
Rock Hill	

#### *Alcohol and Drug Program*

During fiscal year 1973, Vocational Rehabilitation served approximately 1,674 alcoholics and 146 drug addicts and rehabilitated 588 and 39 respectively. These figures indicate only persons served and rehabilitated with a primary disability of alcoholism and drug addiction.

Two in-patient and rehabilitation facilities in the state, Palmetto Center in Florence and Holmesview in Greenville, admitted approximately 640 last year. These facilities support the referring field counselors who remain responsible for follow-up services when these people return to their home communities. Currently there are several full-time counselors



for alcoholics, with alcoholics in other areas being served by general counselors.

The Counseling and Referral Elective (CARE) program was put into effect as a result of legislation passed in July, 1972. This program was set up to assist state employees with problems caused by alcohol or other conditions, but plans for expansion of the program into the private sector are very near. CARE is a cooperative program of the S. C. Vocational Rehabilitation Department and the S. C. Commission on Alcoholism.

The State Plan on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism provided for an alcohol project administrator to Vocational Rehabilitation, as well as to five other state agencies, for the purpose of coordinating and expanding alcohol projects with respective agencies.

Drug addicts are also being served by general counselors and specialized counselors for the mentally ill. The State of South Carolina has constructed a diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation center for alcoholics and drug addicts. The Center is used for voluntary and involuntary patients. A comprehensive vocational evaluation unit has been set up within the South Carolina Addictions Center, providing vocational services to all clients referred by the Addictions Center program. Vocational Rehabilitation was also active in developing the state plan for drug abuse.

#### **EPILEPSY**

A concentrated effort is being made through the Epilepsy Rehabilitation Facility at the Medical University Hospital in Charleston to provide the necessary services for epileptic clients. The facility was set up as a result of a grant through the Development of Disabilities Act, specifically for these clients who need a well-coordinated delivery of services, usually for a longer period of time than many other rehabilitation clients. A major portion of their rehabilitation deals with educating the client and his family on the nature of epilepsy.

#### **DISABILITY DETERMINATION DIVISION**

The Division has the responsibility, under the provision of the 1954 Social Security Act, for determining eligibility for

disability benefits to qualified individuals covered by social security insurance. The Division has the main responsibility for assisting claimants in obtaining medical evidence to support their claims for benefits. The claimant, not the government, must assume the responsibility for any charge made by the medical sources for the initial report.

Beginning January 1, 1974, the Division initiated another program under an agreement with the federal government. The Supplemental Security Income Program went into effect at that time, with the state no longer giving welfare assistance to the needy aged, blind and disabled. The federal government assumed this responsibility and the Disability Determination Division makes the decision on eligibility for the disabled.

Eligibility for benefits is determined by rehabilitation disability examiners and medical specialists who staff the Division. They secure all medical evidence and further develop non-medical evidence, if necessary, and either allow or deny the application on the basis of whether the applicant's disability makes him unable to engage in any substantial activity.

Last year there were 62,256 disabled workers and dependents receiving benefits for an average monthly payroll of \$8,921,200.

All applicants are evaluated for rehabilitation potential. When it seems likely that the applicant could be made able to work again, he is referred to the Vocational Rehabilitation Department for services.

In 1973-74, 430 of the persons who were drawing benefits and were referred to Vocational Rehabilitation by the Disability Determination Division were rehabilitated.

#### **REHABILITATION WORKSHOPS AND FACILITIES**

The workshops and facilities of the South Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Department are designed to assist in the coordination, development and provision of comprehensive rehabilitation services to the handicapped citizens of the State of South Carolina.

The rehabilitation workshop facility has as its main emphasis the provision of comprehensive evaluation and adjust-



ment training services. Vocational evaluation including I.Q., aptitude, interest and dexterity testing, as well as personal, social and work adjustment status and functioning, is provided by the staff of the workshop facility. The workshop also provides comprehensive adjustment training services which may include personal grooming classes, World of Work groups, activities of daily living classes, work adjustment through the utilization of contract activities, academic classes, and other services as required.

State-wide facilities are available generally to provide services to all disability groups. There are also facilities of a state-wide or a local nature which are specialized facilities and projects having been developed to provide rehabilitation services to a particular type of handicapped individual.

*Evaluation, Training and Workshop Facilities:*

- Aiken Rehabilitation Facility
- \*Anderson Area Rehabilitation Center
- Charleston Rehabilitation Facility
- Columbia Workshop Facility
- Greenville Workshop Facility
- \*Greenwood Workshop Facility
- \*Orangeburg Workshop Facility
- Pee Dee Rehabilitation Facility, Florence
- \*Rock Hill Workshop Facility
- Spartanburg Workshop Facility
- Sumter Workshop Facility
- \*Walterboro Area Rehabilitation Center
- \*Work activity centers for the severely mentally retarded in operation within these facilities.

*Statewide Facilities:*

- Alcohol and Drug Addiction Center, Columbia
- Holmesview Alcoholic Center, Greenville
- Palmetto Center, Florence
- Cedar Spring Facility for the Deaf, Spartanburg
- Evaluation and Training Facility for the Deaf, Opportunity School, West Columbia
- Dill Beckman Vocational Rehabilitation Facility, Ladson
- Midlands Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia

Whitten Village Rehabilitation Facility, Clinton  
 Vocational Rehabilitation Evaluation Center, Opportunity  
 School, West Columbia

Medical University Hospital Facilities, Charleston

Psychiatric Rehabilitation  
 Speech and Hearing Facility  
 Cardio-Vascular Facility  
 Peripheral Vascular Facility  
 Epilepsy Rehabilitation Facility  
 Referral Unit

Public Offender Facilities

Reception and Evaluation Center, Columbia  
 Central Correctional Institution, Columbia  
 Manning Correctional Institution, Columbia  
 Pre-Release Center, Columbia  
 Correctional Institution for Women, Columbia  
 Wateree Correctional Institution, Boykin  
 Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center, Greenville  
 Macdougall Youth Correction Center, Ridgeville

State Park Health Center, Columbia

Crafts-Farrow Hospital Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia

State Hospital Rehabilitation Facility, Columbia

*Specialized Rehabilitation Facilities and Projects:*

Hearing and Speech Center, Columbia  
 Mobile Evaluation Unit, Hartsville  
 Pee Dee Mobile Evaluation Unit, Conway  
 Cardio-Vascular Rehabilitation Facility, Greenville  
 Marshall Pickens Evaluation Facility, Greenville  
 Evaluation Facility for Mental Health, Spartanburg

### **THE COST OF REHABILITATION**

Supporting unemployed disabled persons is a continuous cost year after year. For instance, the average patient at the South Carolina State Hospital costs the institution \$5,840 per year. Yet the cost for rehabilitation per client was only \$1,465 last year.

### **EARNINGS AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE REHABILITANTS**

The 13,093 rehabilitants of last year increased their annual rate of earning from \$7 million before rehabilitation to \$53



million after rehabilitation. This is a net increase of 541% as a result of rehabilitation.

These rehabilitants are working at various jobs now. 550 are working in farming and related occupations; 1,527 are working in special occupations; 2,992 in service occupations; 5,880 in industrial occupations; 1,331 in clerical and sales and 813 in professional, technical and managerial occupations.

### ANNUAL EXPENSE

The total annual expenditures by the Vocational Rehabilitation Department to its clients last year was \$19,177,476. It takes less than four years for the rehabilitant to repay the state and federal governments the cost of rehabilitation through annual taxes. The 13,093 rehabilitants last year will pay an estimated \$3,588,561 in federal income tax; \$439,196 in state income tax and \$1,184,526 in state sales tax.

Of the total annual expenditures 96.5%, or \$18,514,516 went for case services. This involves counseling and placement of the client. This money was used for professional and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, rent, office maintenance and equipment. The remainder of the money, \$662,960, or 3.5%, was spent on administration in Vocational Rehabilitation. This includes administrative and clerical salaries, travel, communications, supplies, public information, rent and office maintenance and equipment. The case services monies are also spent on diagnostic procedures, surgery, treatment, prosthetic appliances, hospitalization and convalescent care, training, training materials, maintenance and transportation, tools, and equipment and licenses. These figures do not include expenditures for the Disability Determination Division program in South Carolina during 1973-74.

A comparison of expenditures for Fiscal Years 1972-73 and 1973-74 shows:

	FY 1972-73	FY 1973-74
Administration .....	3.5% or \$ 626,553	3.5% or \$ 662,960
General Rehabilitation .....	55.0% or \$ 9,731,047	50.5% or \$ 9,687,844
Deaf and Hard of Hearing Program .....		1.1% or \$ 213,252
Evaluation and Training Facilities .....	16.1% or \$ 2,842,831	15.9% or \$ 3,056,938
Alcoholic Center .....	2.4% or \$ 415,178	2.3% or \$ 449,161
Cooperative Public School Programs .....	11.9% or \$ 2,107,890	12.9% or \$ 2,466,582

**Interagency Projects**

(Special Grants) . . . . .	11.1% or \$ 1,972,811	13.8% or \$ 2,640,739
Total Operating Expense . . .	\$17,696,310	\$19,177,476
Capital Improvements . . . . .	\$ 100,527	\$ 6,550
Disability Determination		
Division . . . . .	\$ 1,391,050	\$ 2,267,743
Grand Total Expenditures . .	\$19,187,887	\$21,451,769

**FOLLOW-UP SURVEY OF REHABILITANTS**

A sample of 300 former Vocational Rehabilitation clients rehabilitated during the 1972-73 fiscal year were interviewed in August, 1974 (one to two years later) to determine the lasting effect of rehabilitation services.

Of the 300 former clients studied:

267 (89%) were employed for wages at the time of closure

220 (73%) were employed for wages 1 to 2 years later

121 (40%) remained on the same job

35 (12%) changed jobs but remained in the same type of work

64 (21%) changed to a different type of work

33 (11%) were active as homemakers or unpaid family workers

150 (68%) were earning higher wages than 1 to 2 years before

57 (26%) were earning the same wages as 1 to 2 years before

13 (06%) were earning less than 1 to 2 years before

**PUBLICATIONS BY THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT**

Annual Report

A pictorial, graphic and factual review of each fiscal year

New Horizons, a newsletter

From Tax User to Tax Payer

Deafness: A New Approach; a Brighter Tomorrow

Counseling and Referral Elective (CARE)

Rehabilitation, The Third Phase of Medicine

Has Disability Got You Down?

Palmetto Center

The South Carolina Second Injury Fund: What It Means

Cardio-Vascular Facility—Work Classification Unit

The Unfit Majority: A Research Study of the Rehabilitation of Selective Service Rejectees in South Carolina



